

Middleton



Transcript.

VOL. I.

MIDDLETON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1868.

NO. 18.

Select Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly, for April.

THE CLEAR VISION.

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I did but dream, I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore.
Was never sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before,
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on your hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morning break?
As that my eastern windows see?
Did ever such a moonlight take
Wield photographs of shrub and tree?
Rang every bell in town?
The music of the winter street?
Was ever yet a sound by half
So merry as you schoolboy's laugh?

O Earth! with gladness over fraught,
No added charm thy face hath found;
Within the heart the change is wrought,
My footstep marks the ground.
From each of rain and curtain'd room
Forth to the light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my eyes,
The freshness of a glad surprise.

Fair seems these winter days, and soon
Shall blow the winds of spring,
To bring the life in nature back.
And hither urge the blushing wing,
The vales shall laugh in flower;—the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violet and wildflower sway
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Breath forth, my lips, in praise and own
The richer love severally kind;

Since, richer is thy chaste grown,

I see, where's I once was blind.

The world, O! Father! hath not wronged

With loss the life by Thee prolonged;

But still, with every added year,

More flowers appear!

As Thou hast made Thy world without,
Make Thou more fair my world within;

Skins through its lingering clouds of doubt;

Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin;

Fill, brief or long, my granted space

Of life with love to Thee and man;

Strike when Thou will the hour of rest,

But let my last days be my best!

Popular Tales.

From Arthur's Home Magazine.

MARRYING A MINISTER.

By MRS. EMMIE L. GRIFFITH.

"So you are going to marry a minister, Carry, after all?"

There was a tone of disappointment in the words which made Carrie look up quickly, and stopped the fair fingers which were busily embroidering the wedding slippers of her beloved.

"Why, Kate, what has the profession to do with the man I love?"

"Much, every way, as you will find out before you have been domesticated in Rockdale parsonage a year. I never thought it of you, Carrie, to go and immure yourself in a little dungeon of a country place, where you will have to talk to the women of their "help" how "awful hard" it is to get a good girl; and to their husbands of the "weight of pork," and the "prospect of crops"—conversation quite worthy of the intellectual and gifted Caroline Dalton!" and the haughty-curved mouth of the speaker took on a deeper scorn.

"I'll get an invoice of new books before your yearly visit, Kate, so as to have some talking matter on hand when you come." Carrie went on quietly with her sewing.

"Books, indeed!" retorted her impulsive companion. "Do you ever expect to find time for reading in that beehive? Poor innocent! How little you know!"

"Don't think that I am going out of the world, Kate; besides, Howard Willoughby can command salary enough to keep me a servant, I hope."

"Oh! certainly," was replied by the provoking girl in her most teasing manner, as she seated herself at Caroline Dalton's feet and looked up in her face, with the imp of mischief peeping out from every lineament. "And how much better do you think that is going to make it for you? Simply this—it will be, 'Mrs. Willoughby, come to see us; we shall expect you to do the visiting, as you keep a girl and have nothing to do.' And so, after you have made the tour of the one hundred and ninety-nine parishioners and think now you can have a little leisure, and get your system built up after the toilsome round, will come cries from all points, 'Really, Mrs. Willoughby, come to see us; we shall expect you to do the visiting, as you keep a girl and have nothing to do.'"

"And so, after you have made the tour of the one hundred and ninety-nine parishioners and think now you can have a little leisure, and get your system built up after the toilsome round, will come cries from all points, 'Really, Mrs. Willoughby, come to see us; we shall expect you to do the visiting, as you keep a girl and have nothing to do.'"

"From the hour I first met him I was a different being. I felt there was something more to live for, than a round of gayety. If ever the ladder, with the angels ascending and descending, was let down to me, it was then. I placed my foot on the first round, and knew I was mounting heavenward, but it will be a long way ere I reach the top, Carrie, a long way, for despite all the angles can do, I will stop, sometimes, to let fall some tears on the love which I left dead at the foot of that celestial ladder. Could I have only taken that along, the climbing would not have been so hard, it seems to me; but we all must have crossed, I suppose, to bear with us in our heavenward way, and that was mine."

"What a picture you do draw, Kate!" —there was a little impatience in the tone —"one might suppose you had been shut up all your life in Giant Despair's castle; but don't think to lock me in there, for I have a magic key that will open all the doors."

"Which, in this case, happens to be true."

"Just so; am I not secure?"

"Don't you know the old adage about

poverty coming in at the door and love flying out at the window?"

"I don't believe any such doctrine. It must be love of very sickly growth that can be so easily frightened."

"Oh! you and Mr. Willoughby have doubtless taken out a patent for the improvement of the article. Well, it certainly needs mending in these degenerate days; but however perfect it may become, I hope my stars will never throw the spell over me when in the neighborhood of a minister, even should he be as handsome and smart as the Rev. Howard Willough-

by."

Kate walked to the window and commenced drumming on the pane, and watching the great snowflakes as they came quivering down on the dark earth. But despite her assumed calmness, she often stole a quick glance at Miss Dalton, who sat by the fireside with idle fingers—a thing unusual for her—and a shade of deeper gravity on her thoughtful brow. She was startled by a light hand on her shoulder, and, looking up, noticed her friend's eyes, usually filled with laughter, now shaded over by tears.

"Forgive me, Carrie. If I have made you sad, I would not blot out one of those bright love-dreams of yours; my heart, too, has had its episode." A sigh, very faint, floated from those haughty lips, but it reached Carrie, who said in unforgiven surprise—

"You, Kate, with your troops of lovers! I thought you said you were proof against Cupid?"

"So I am, now, but the past—ah! well, it is dead, of course, but I may be pardoned if I visit its grave sometimes, but I cannot help doing this morning; for I, too, was foolish enough to love a minister."

"Kate Austin! after all you have said!" But seeing the grave look on her face Carrie stopped short and said tenderly—"Tell me all about it, Kate; your confidence is sacred;" and she drew her old position at her feet, where, hesitating a moment, she said—

"The story may do you good, Carrie, and I'll tell you. You have heard me speak of my sister Eveline. She was a cousin of mine, and pa adopted her when only four years old, both her parents being swept away in one week by an epidemic. His twin girls, he used to call us for, though very unlike, we loved each other dearly, and our affection grew with our growth; we played together, studied together, and when we were eighteen made our entry into society together. I remember that till she began to believe it, she had the best of health all those days of bridal preparation! The only display of my agony was when, at parting, I said to Hazelton—"If you do not make her happy I shall kill you, for she is part of myself." And, truly, he could not fail to make any woman's life blessed, and she?—into all his labors she entered with a zeal too strong for her fragile constitution. Say what you will, my dear, people are exacting; and when they found Eva would enter into all the work and care of the parish equally with her husband, they let her do it, and made more and more demands upon her. Truly, she had "nothing else to do," which was my text at the outset of this conversation. The poor girl heard that till she began to believe it, and went from one duty to another until she could go no longer, and so, after a wedded life of three brief years, folded her hands and was at rest. Could she have had the rest when living, she might still have been with us, but now, the girl turned fiercely, and confronted Carrie with blazing eyes that made her tremble. "She lies in that cemetery; she and he, for her death crushed him. You can see the white shaft of their common grave from this window, reared by their people—a mockery of devotion! They will tremble in the judgment day, when the shortened lives of these two pure beings shall confront them."

"Hush, Kate!" Carrie's warning hand laid gently on her own, stopped the girl in her anger, and her old repose came back; "they did it ignorantly."

"And so you will be another victim to ignorance?"

"Not so; I shall not try to please the people, but God only. I shall try to do my duty, and nothing more or less than that, whatever people may say. Come to Rockdale parsonage, a year hence, and see if the roses are not still blooming on my cheek, despite your gloomy prophecies."

"And it was so. For many a year thereafter Kate visited the happy Carrie in her pleasant home, and learned to appreciate and love "the people" and compassionate less the minister's wife.

"Porte-Crayon" relates this incident in his last paper of "Personal recollections of the War." "One of our staff officers, noted for his jovial habits, determined to teach the rare experiment of abstaining from spirituous liquors for a season. Late in the evening he met the staff-surgeon who was a theoretical temperance man. "Doctor," said he, "haven't I heard you say by abstinence from stimulating drinks a man's days would be prolonged?" "That is my opinion," said the doctor, emphatically. "I agree with you, fully," said our Colonel, with a lonesome yawn. "I resolved to drink nothing to-day, and it has been the longest day of my life."

To introduce persons who are unknown to each other, is to undertake a serious responsibility, and always involves the indorsement to each of the responsibility of the other. This responsibility should never be undertaken without first ascertaining whether it will be acceptable to both parties to become acquainted. Always introduce the gentleman to the lady—never the contrary. This rule is to be observed everywhere, socially, or otherwise. The chivalry of etiquette assumes that the lady is invariably the superior by right of her sex, and that the gentleman is honored by being presented.—Where the sexes are the same, present the younger to the elder, the unmarried to the married, or the inferior in social rank or talent to the superior. A gentleman should never be introduced to a lady without first asking permission.

AUTHORS IN THEIR OWN TIMES.—Mil-

ton, while he lived, was little thought of; Shakespeare was passed by with a hasty notice; but Waller's easy strains were, in his life time, much esteemed; Dr. Darwin was admired; the satire of Pope and Churchill excited, in their own times, lively interest; the plays of Congreve were rapturously applauded. Posterior has rectified the error of popular judgment. Only by a strong effort is Churchill now recalled to mind. Some verses of Pope live, but those only which express pithy sense in terse, apt words. Who now reads the ludicrous couplets of Dr. Darwin, or is familiar with the conceits of Waller? But Milton's poetry of thought and faith—is familiar to all; and the painting of nature and of the human heart, by Shakespeare, is admiringly by untold thousands.

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"Just so; am I not secure?"

"Don't you know the old adage about

Whit and Humor.

The Fat Man.

"Bridget" said a lady in the city of Gotham one morning as she was reconnoitering in the kitchen, "what a quantity of soap-grease you have got here. We can get plenty of soap for it, and we must exchange it for some. Watch for the fat man, and when he comes along, tell him I want to speak to him."

"'Yer mun,'" said Bridget.

All that morning, Bridget, between each whisk of her dish-cloth, kept a bright lookout from the kitchen window, and no moving creature escaped her watchful gaze. At last her industry seemed about to be rewarded, for down the street came a large, portly gentleman, flourishing a large cane and looking the very picture of good humor.

"Shure, there's the fat man now," thought Bridget; and when he was in front of the house, out she flew, and informed him that her mistress wished to speak to him.

"Speak to me, my good girl?" replied the old gentleman.

"Yes, sir; wants to speak to you and says would you be kind enough to walk in, sir?"

This request, so direct, was not to be refused, so, in a state of wonderment, up stairs went Bridget, and knocking at the mistress' door, put her head in and exclaimed:

"Fat gentleman's in the parlor, mun."

Saying she instantly withdrew to the lower regions.

"In the parlor," thought the lady.

"What can it mean? Bridget must have buried it all—that bright young love, never to know a resurrection."

No one entered into the wedding preparations so gayly as I; no one wove such webs of future bliss for the young couple, and I dressed Eva for her bridal—for him, with a smile on my lip, while the only gladness that could come to my heart was that she was happy. Dear, idolized Eva, how little she dreamed, in her fondness, she was walking over my crushed heart during all those days of bridal preparation! The only display of my agony was when, at parting, I said to Hazelton—"If you do not make her happy I shall kill you, for she is part of myself." And, truly, he could not fail to make any woman's life blessed, and she?—into all his labors she entered with a zeal too strong for her fragile constitution. Say what you will, my dear, people are exacting; and when they found Eva would enter into all the work and care of the parish equally with her husband, they let her do it, and made more and more demands upon her. 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The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1868.

What shall be done with the Negro?

The proper solution of this question concerns every man, and has perplexed many of our ablest statesmen. Years ago it occupied their serious attention. It was foreseen that the natural increase of the negro would be such as to make it necessary to do something to relieve the country of their augmented numbers, and philanthropy suggested the practicability of colonizing them upon the shores of their native Africa. Hence arose the colony of Liberia; and the colonization scheme numbered among its zealous advocates many of the first men of the nation. But it had its enemies also. The abolitionists opposed it from the beginning; and the negroes themselves, with a few exceptions, were either averse to it, or indifferent towards it. A few thousands of emigrants, with their children, to-day compose the population of Liberia. That colony has not increased in numbers, nor grown in importance, as rapidly as was anticipated. It has disappointed the expectations of its friends, although it has been so liberally fostered and encouraged. The State of Maryland, for many years, annually appropriated ten thousand dollars to colonization purposes, and wealthy philanthropists, in various parts of the country, liberally aided the cause with their means. But the numbers of the blacks have not been sensibly diminished thereby. On the contrary, they have continued to increase, until they now amount to upwards of four millions, and outnumber the whites in several of the Southern States.

Latterly, however, colonization seems to be growing into favor; and we have seen the statement recently published that four thousand negroes have lately applied for transportation to Liberia. Whence comes this new impulse to the colonization scheme? What has caused this large number of the descendants of Africa, all at once, to be seized with a desire to return to their father-land? Have they discovered that it is, after all, the proper place for them, and the only place where their hopes and aspirations can be fully realized. We cannot answer these interrogatories. But, one thing is apparent, we think, to every reflecting mind, and that is, that colonization is the only peaceful solution of the question which forms the caption to this article.

In the progress of the revolution which has swept over this country since 1860, the bondman has been set free. It is too late, now, to discuss the policy or the impolicy of the act. We must accept it as a thing accomplished; and whatever may be thought of the manner of its accomplishment, few can be found who would restore the institution of slavery if they could. We are now to consider the relation sustained by this class of our population to society, and to determine its present and future status. To do this, has not only become a public duty, but it is forced upon the people of the country by an all-pervading necessity.

Since the negroes have been set free, a certain class of politicians would enfranchise them and endow them with all the rights, privileges and immunities, enjoyed by the whites. A great political party has been organized, with negro equality, in a civil sense, at least, as its chief corner stone. The negro is not only to have the ballot, but he is to be admitted into our work-shops, counting-houses, learned professions; courts of law, schools of medicine, the jury-box, the bar, the bench, the pulpit, and to the halls of legislation, State and National.

It requires no prescience to foretell that such a state of things cannot exist, in this country, without convulsing it, from centre to circumference. He is the enemy of the negro, and a foe to the peace, order and well-being of society, who attempts to inculcate the idea that the two races can live together harmoniously upon terms of equality. Not only is such a thing at war with the eternal fitness of things, but it does violence to nature itself, and is therefore impracticable. It is worse than folly, therefore, to undertake to organize a party on such a basis—it is madness.

While we do not believe that the white race will ever tolerate the negro, save in a subordinate sphere, we nevertheless hold that the country owes him a duty which it must ultimately discharge; and that is, to provide for removing him out of it. He has been an apple of discord, from the beginning; and there will be no peace until the country is rid of him. He is not responsible for being here. He came not of his own accord, but was brought here against his will. It is our duty to return him whence he came. Whatever good he accomplished in the early settlement of these provinces by aiding to fell the forest and turn the sturdy glebe, is performed. He is now become a burden, and a curse. But let us not be unjust toward him; it is the white man's fault—not his.

But, colonization is an expensive process—how shall we defray the expense?

True, but it will cost us less to send him to Africa than it will to keep him here. How much has he cost us, already? The sum cannot be computed—millions of treasure, and hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and untold sorrow and suffering. Nor, is that all; he has well nigh cost us our own liberties; for our country to-day is little better than a military despotism—one half of it, at least.

Colonization might be accomplished, without entailing any additional burdens upon the national treasury. We have but to divert the funds now used for the negro to that purpose, and the thing is accomplished. We have no official date before us on which to base our statements, but we have the estimates of the intelligent editor of the Louisville Journal, to the expense of registration, reconstruction, and the military occupation of the South, (all for the negro) which we suppose approximate the truth. According to these, the total cost of registration is put down at fifteen millions. Then the elections, always conducted at the expense of the States, until Congress commenced to reconstruct them, cost five millions more. Then the cost of the troops that are not necessary to secure the submission of the Southern people, forty-five millions per year. Last, but not least, that horrid incubus upon the body politic, the Freedmen's Bureau, sixty millions a year. So that, for these four items alone, we have the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-five millions! How long would it take to colonize every negro in America, if this large sum, now spent in the interest of the negro and wrung from the hard earnings of the white race, were honestly applied to the purpose? And how much better it would be for the peace, order, and happiness of the country.

We shall have to meet and determine this question, one way or another—there is no shirking it. The longer it is deferred the worse it gets. But we have said sufficient for the present. We may recur to the subject at another time.

The Kent County Rail Road.

Somebody has been imposing on the credulity of the *Middletown Transcript* in regard to matters connected with the Kent Co. Railroad. A recent number of that paper contains the following paragraph:

"At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kent Co. Railroad, held in Chestertown, the report of the friends of the Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown route was 'more money' accepted; additional subscriptions are being accepted, we understand. The friends of the route say that \$84,000 have been subscribed from Massey's to Middletown, and but \$54,000 from Massey's to Deep Landing."

In regard to the upper terminus of the road it is not our province to speak, as that matter will be determined by the Board of Directors; but the statement that but \$54,000 have been subscribed between Massey's and Deep Landing is altogether erroneous. The stockholder subscriptions amount in the aggregate to upwards of \$100,000, and an examination of the books will show that about \$84,000 of this sum have been taken by parties residing or owning lands between the points above named; and if we include those who will be accommodated at Massey's, without regard to the direction of the road from that place, the amount will reach several thousand dollars more.

The county subscription of \$100,000 will fall upon our tax payers, as regards location, in about the same proportion. We admire the energy and persistency of our Middletown friends to secure the upper terminus of the road, and should have no objection to see it go in that direction; but nothing will be gained by misrepresenting facts and the interest manifested in the success of the enterprise by persons residing below Massey's.—*Kent News*.

Are our good friends of the *News* quite sure that our credulity has been imposed upon? There is no evidence of it, in the above extract. The statement we have given, as to the respective sums subscribed above and below Massey's, is based upon what has been said by certain friends of the proposed route.

We published it, as we have published everything else on the subject, for the information of our readers, and we know not that our credulity or incredulity have at all been involved.

Our account of the impeachment trial, in our last issue, was brought up to Thursday, when Mr. Nelson finished his argument for the defense. Mr. Groesbeck followed on Friday, on the same side, in a very able speech, closing on Saturday. Messrs. Stevens and Williams followed for the prosecution on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Evans, for the defence, it is acknowledged made the ablest argument which has yet been made in the progress of the case. He occupied Tuesday and Wednesday, and was followed by Mr. Stanley, for the defence, who read his argument. Mr. Bingham will close the argument to-day, when the case will go to the Senate, where it will be deliberated on in secret session.

A number of counterfeit five cent notes, of the new issue, have recently been presented at the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department for redemption.

Joseph Bloomgant, arrested in New York and taken to Louisville, where he is charged with embezzling \$100,000 from the government, has been committed to jail in default of \$150,000 bail.

Samuel H. Wentz, clerk of the National Mechanics' Bank, of Baltimore, convicted last year of embezzling funds of the Bank, has been pardoned by the president, and released from jail.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DELAWARE MANUFACTURES.—John W. Dean & Sons, are doing a large business at their woolen factories on White Clay Creek, near Newark. They are now making over one thousand yards daily of cassimere and are unable to supply the demand for this kind of goods. The Kiamensis factories near Newport, are also fully employed. John Pilling, is manager, William Dean, treasurer, and Benjamin Bullock, President. Messrs. Dean and Pilling also own the new mill built by the late James Taylor, near Stanton. These beautiful cassimeres are on sale at the store of John A. Reynolds & Sons, Middletown.

The Tableaux Vivants and the Art Gallery. are the great sensations in Middletown, for the ensuing week. Of course everybody is going. Thursday and Friday evenings are set apart for the exhibition. There will be no repetition of the scenes, an entirely new programme will be presented on Friday evening. Tickets for sale at the stores.

The barn of Mr. Henry Walters, near Odessa, in St. George's Hundred, took fire about 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, and was consumed, together with some agricultural implements and a small quantity of hay. Partially insured in the Odessa Company. The cause of the fire known.

The Levy Court of New Castle county, has contracted with Mr. Enoch Harrison, of Newark, N. J. to build a bridge over St. Augustine Marsh, near Port Penn, for the sum of \$16,000. The bridge is to be 2350 feet long, and to be finished by the 1st of November.

The Mill and Mill Seat formerly owned by Fenimore & Miller, in Kent county, Md. has been sold to Mr. Enoch Harrison, of Newark, N. J. who is now running the Mill. Mr. Harrison will remove his family into Maryland shortly.

Delaware Affairs.

ACQUITTED.—Jesse Draper, a deaf and dumb negro, who murdered Nathaniel H. Dickerson, near Georgetown, on November 9th, 1867, was tried before the Court of Sussex County, last week, and acquitted. His counsel, C. M. Cullen, Esq. stated to the Court that he had no communication with his client, and could not even make him comprehend the nature of the proceedings against him. The Sussex Journal, however, says that when he was told that he was acquitted, he plainly showed that he knew it was time for him to rejoice, bowed to the Court and his counsel, and smiled "widely." He was sent to the almshouse.

ANOTHER MURDER IN SUSSEX COUNTY.—The Sussex Journal of Friday says:—A negro boy about six or seven years old was found in the river below Seaford on Monday, his body bore evidences of violence, when last seen before his death he was with a negro woman, who, it is stated had threatened him. The woman stated that a negro man committed the crime.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Our Mutual Friend of Saturday says:—Mr. W. W. Vaus of Cedar Creek Hd. while traveling near Coverdale's Cross Roads, on Saturday last, was attacked by three negroes, who demanded his money. Mr. Vaus immediately drew his pistol, whereupon they left without further notice, and Mr. Vaus pursued his journey.

ACCIDENT.—Two boys, sons of Messrs. N. Johnson and G. S. Grier, of Milford, were backed off the bridge of the Milford Mills last Friday, in attempting to cross it with a horse and wagon. In the fall Mr. Grier's boy had his arm broken, and Mr. Johnson's son was cut very badly in one or two places. The horse was cut loose, but in making three or four lunges fell over in precisely the same place where the young men had fallen. The injuries are not dangerous.—*Smyrna Times*.

In the lower part of New Castle county there is a great scarcity of corn and deer. This is owing to the early setting of winter and the lateness of the Spring. It is said that many of the farmers, who always had a surplus of feed, have now hardly any, and that scarcely a bushel of corn is to be found in the neighborhood of Delaware City and St. Georges.—*Times*.

CAMDEN CAMP.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Camden Camp Meeting Ground was held on Saturday last, at which time it was determined to hold a camp meeting on that ground, commencing on the 29th of July, to continue until the 7th of August. The managers are to meet on the 26th June 6th.—*Times*.

MAN KILLED.—A man named Barrett, who was sitting on the track opposite Dr. Brown's residence near Wilmington, was run over on Saturday night by a locomotive and cut in two. He lived near Iron Hill, in Cecil county, Md.

It is estimated that there will be eight hundred houses erected the present season in Wilmington.

Few shad have as yet been caught in the Delaware, above Philadelphia.

Advice by the cable on Sunday contains most important news from Abyssinia. A battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala, between the English, under General Napier, and the forces of King Theodore, headed by the King in person, in which the latter were routed and driven in the town. On Monday following General Napier ordered a general attack, and the town and citadel were taken. King Theodore was killed and his entire command dispersed. The number of native troops killed and wounded was very large, and great numbers were taken prisoners. The English loss was small. The English captives, on whose account the expedition originated was found alive and well and at once set free.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention. Negro Suffrage Endorsed.

We give, below, the proceedings of this convention, as we find them condensed by a correspondent in the Philadelphia *Age*, writing from Dover, Del. under date of April 23d.

The Republican State Convention has just adjourned. Nearly or quite one-half of the delegates were from New Castle County. There were quite a number of vacancies from Kent and Sussex. Hon. Mr. Williamson, of New Castle, was chosen temporary, and Henry F. Roddy, Esq. of Sussex, permanent chairman.

A committee, of which Hon. N. B. Smithers was chairman, reported a series of resolutions.

The principal points in them are an endorsement of the Congressional policy of reconstruction; a declaration in favor of Grant for President; and asking an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States making negro suffrage obligatory and universal. They were adopted unanimously but the last. Upon this very spirited and interesting debate arose in which Messrs. Bradford and Jenkins, of Wilmington, and Mr. Osmond, of Kent, favored, and Messrs. Lofland and Smithers, of Kent, opposed the resolution. In the midst of intense excitement and some confusion it was adopted in a division vote, by about two to one. The result was received exultingly by the advocates of the resolution, and with unconcealed disgust by its opponents. Immediately after its passage the Convention adjourned with cheers for Grant and Congress. I should also mention that although the resolution was warmly combated, yet it was solely on the ground of policy. No one expressed the least personal disapprobation; all its opponents placed their opposition on the ground of policy, arguing that the people were not sufficiently educated on that subject, and its adoption would lose the votes. But it was argued that votes were rather gained than lost by decided action, and that the Republican party of the nation was irrevocably committed to the policy of impartial suffrage, and could not "go back on it." And so the Convention decided.

The following is the 3d resolution endorsing negro suffrage as it passed the Convention:

That we approve the plan adopted by Congress for the re-organization of the rebel States; that its vital principle, Impartial Suffrage, is just as well as politic; and that in view of the action of Congress already had, as well as of this natural justice, we expect the hope that such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States will be made as will secure the application of the principle throughout the Republic.

The following are the delegates to the Chicago Convention:

New Castle.—Joshua T. Heald, Lewis Thompson. Alternates: John F. Williamson, James B. Henry.

Kent.—Hon. N. B. Smithers, Thomas B. Coursey. Alternates: Wilson L. Cannon, James R. Lofland.

Sussex.—Hon. C. S. Layton, I. J. Jenkins. Alternates: Col. S. D. Strawbridge, Capt. George Joseph.

The *Gazette*, of Tuesday last, commenting on the proceedings of the above convention, says:—Democrats, this battle is to be fought, and this question is to be settled in Delaware and by Delawareans. We have nothing to do with it as regards any other State. They have decided it for themselves and we are to decide it for ourselves. If the Radicals triumph the negroes will doubtless be allowed to come to the polls and vote; and until such a thing is accomplished the Radicals declare they will never cease their efforts. To this we arrive at last. Now, let the people of Delaware determine this issue. Let them do it in November and do it effectually.

Negroism can as effectually be killed in Delaware in November as it has been in Michigan or Ohio. The Republican party never made two platforms alike. Let the white men of Delaware chose in November whether they will ever have another negro party platform to be erected in the State. Let there be a majority of four or five thousand votes against negro suffrage and they will never cease their efforts. To this we arrive at last. Now, let the people of Delaware determine this issue. Let them do it in November and do it effectually.

Congress, at present, has among its members thirteen Major Generals, fifteen Brigadiers, six Colonels, and eleven officers of lower grades.

The North Carolina election closed on the 23d inst. The vote is close, and several days must elapse before the result is known.

No less than three lives of General Grant are being published in Hartford, Conn.

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THE RE-UNION AT HALLOWTON.—The Odd Fellows celebration at Hallowton, on Monday, in honor of the national anniversary of the order in the United States, by Richardson Lodge, was attended by about 500 persons. Excursion trains were run on the Md. & Del. Railroad. A procession was formed, headed by Richie's Band, of Wilmington, which proceeded to a wood near the town, where ample preparations had been made for the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Styles Kennedy, of Queen Anne's co., Dr. J. W. Sharp, of Camden, and others, after which, (3 p.m.) a sumptuous dinner was partaken of. A beautiful crown, to be presented to the lady who should receive the highest number of votes as "Queen of Love and Beauty," was awarded to Miss Whitley, of Templeville, she having received 900 votes. Miss Roe, of Church Hill, was her competitor. Miss George, of Halltown, and Miss Messick, of Kenton, were also voted for in the beginning, but withdrew in favor of the others. The votes were ten cents each. Dr. Newman, of Church Hill, crowned the Queen. During the voting the electioneering was equal to any State election, the ladies taking the most active part, it is stated, this one so far as is known.

To those who set a high value on creature comforts, it may be gratifying to learn that there will be an ample supply of refreshments.

Dances will be opened at 7 o'clock. The performance will begin at 7 1/2. Admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

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The Middletown Transcript
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY HENRY REYNOLDS.

Office corner Main and Scott streets, over
D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the Hotel of L. R.
Davis, Middletown, Del. on

SATURDAY, MAY 16th, 1868,

The WoodLeave of 22½ Acres of Land

upon the Levels, adjoining the lands of Mrs. L.

R. Rothwell, and others. The Woods and Timber

are White, Black, and Spanish Oak, Hickory,

&c. The tenant on the Farm, Mr. Joseph W.

Price, will show the tract to any one wishing to

view it.

The price of the Rodonda Guano is not a mineral phos-

phate, requiring the action of Sulphuric Acid

to render it soluble; its great power as a fertilizer

is in its entire solubility without the aid of acid.

It is a "Manipulation" or Compound of Fish

Oil, Fish Scale, Mineral Phosphates, the regularity

of which is in itself unique and dependent upon

and controlled by the bounty of Nature.

The Rodonda is a Pure Natural Guano, as

the large percentage of organic matter sufficiently

attests, as fine as flour, and sold to consumers in

the very condition as imported.

The price of the Rodonda Guano is not the

best fertilizer in these days of agricultural

competition, but it is the best.

The Very Price at which it can be had gives it

within the reach of every farmer, and avoids the

risk of loss frequently incurred by failures

of the crops in the purchase of high priced fer-

tilizers.

The results of its use during the past year are

most gratifying, as attested by the Certificates of

the most intelligent Farmers of our State, from

which we select the following:

Baltimore, January 18, 1868.

I have used your Rodonda Guano on my

farm in Harford last year in the same pro-

portion as Peruvian mixed with Ground Bone on

my Potato ground side by side. I found that the

Potatoes were equally as good a crop on the per-

centage of the ground where I used the Rodonda

as where I used the Peruvian. I take pleasure in

recommending it to the farmers as a good ferti-

lizer. JAMES WARDEN.

Anne Arundel Co., Md., January 1, 1868.

I received the Rodonda Guano shipped me

last May, which I gave a fair trial on my tobacco

crops at the rate of about 250 pounds to the acre, the

result was excellent, and I will repeat the same

when I use the Rodonda Guano. I made a

quicker start, growing much faster, ripen-

ing about two weeks earlier, and producing

at least twenty per cent, more to the acre than

that planted alongside, on the same day, where

the land had been well manured with barn-yard

mud. I am so well pleased with the result

that I intend using it again. HENRY OWINGS.

Cedar Hill, Harford Co., Md., Sept. 27, 1867.

I used three tons of Rodonda Guano on corn

last spring, side and side with pure bone-dust.

The difference is so great that no one would

believe it unless he had forgers to come six and seven miles to see my crop on

what kind of fertilizers were used." JAMES SMITHSON.

Baltimore, January 20, 1868.

I used the Rodonda Guano upon corn, which

I planted by the side of a pure bone-dust in suc-

cess. The Guano was applied in the fall on the

poorest portion of my farm and yielded a better

crop than the richest part did without Guano. I

have used various fertilizers on my farm in An-

ne Arundel county, and considered the Rodonda

Guano equal to any costing double the money.

J. HENRY DAVALL.

(Of Duvall & Lightfoot.)

Denton, Caroline Co., Md., January 21, 1868.

I used the Rodonda Guano mixed with one-

third of Peruvian, and the result on corn, by

applying two hundred pounds to the acre, broad-

side, was beyond my expectations, for I raised

eleven bushels per acre, on land which had never

been tilled before. By applying the same on corn

on land I raised a very fine crop and the yield

looks beautiful. I used at the same time two of

the crack fertilizers of the Baltimore market, at

the rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. The

Corn though the land was better, could not be

compared with that raised from the Rodonda.

P. O. CHERRONNIER, M. D.

NOTIONS, &c.

Spoon Cotton 5, 8 and 10 cts per Spool.

Knitting do. 62½, 75, and 87½ per lb.

Linen Handks 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 "

American Delains 20, 22 and 25 "

All Wool do. 37½, 45, and 50 "

Black and Colored Alpacas 50 to 90 "

Silk-Mixed & all Wool Poplins 75 to 125 "

Ticking 25, 35, and 45 "

DRESS GOODS.

American Lawns 20, 22, and 25 per yard.

Jacquets do. 31, 37, and 45 "

Plaid and Fig. Cambrics 22, 25 and 31 "

American Delains 20, 22 and 25 "

All Wool do. 37½, 45, and 50 "

Black and Colored Alpacas 50 to 90 "

Silk-Mixed & all Wool Poplins 75 to 125 "

Tickings 25, 35, and 45 "

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES.

A splendid stock of 4-4 Coatings and Cloak-

ings, consisting of Tricots, Piques, Doe-Skins,

&c., in Black and Fancy Colors, ranging in

price from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per yard.

Fancy Cassimeres for Pants and Vest \$0.25,

\$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

NOTIONS, &c.

Spoon Cotton 5, 8 and 10 cts per Spool.

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Linen Handks 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 "

American Delains 20, 22 and 25 "

All Wool do. 37½, 45, and 50 "

Black and Colored Alpacas 50 to 90 "

Silk-Mixed & all Wool Poplins 75 to 125 "

Tickings 25, 35, and 45 "

COATINGS, &c.

A. GOOD FARMERS! RODONDA GUANO!!

The Cheapest and Best Fer-

tilizer in the Country!

THE RODONDA Guano is not a mineral phos-

phate, requiring the action of Sulphuric Acid

to render it soluble; its great power as a fertilizer

is in its entire solubility without the aid of acid,

which is in itself unique and dependent upon

and controlled by the bounty of Nature.

The Rodonda is a Pure Natural Guano, as

the large percentage of organic matter sufficiently

attests, as fine as flour, and sold to consumers in

the very condition as imported.

The price of the Rodonda Guano is not the

best fertilizer in these days of agricultural

competition, but it is the best.

The Very Price at which it can be had gives it

within the reach of every farmer, and avoids the

risk of loss frequently incurred by failures

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attests, as fine as flour, and sold to consumers in

the very condition as imported.

Select Poetry.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest on the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tone from wisdom's voice,
If the querulous world would let it!
To the sunny side, that is full of heat,
And where beautiful trust me's faith,
The grass is green, the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaleth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes ill lit;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the clouds are well lift'd!
There is never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morn;

And the darkest hour as the prover goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasures,

That is richer far than the jeweled crown,

Or the man of a little child;

Or a mother's prayer to Heaven;

Or only a bairn's grateful thanks

For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden fling;

And to have a heart with a ready heart,

And hands that are swift and willing;

Than to snap the delicate minute threads

Of our curious life slender;

And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,

And sit, and grieve, and wonder!

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETS and Oil Cloths.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA

MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

WE are prepared to fill orders for Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Buildings, furnishing them complete, including Blankets, Carpets, Tapestries, Curtains, Canopies, Stair Rods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks, &c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise, as parties commanding housekeeping may prefer.

We cannot enumerate even leading departments, owing to the extent of our business, but have a full assortment of various lines in

DRESS FABRICS,

MOURNINGS,

WHITE GOODS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HOSIERY,

FLANNELS, & c. & c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us, we believe, advantages shared by no other house to the same extent in Delaware, and we wish distinctly to state that we are prepared to sell always at lower than Philadelphia Merchants.

THE MOTO OF THE HOUSE

CHEAP, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

March 7, 1868—1y

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—I again offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of New Castle county, pledging myself to abide by the nomination of the Democratic party, and give my hearty support to the successful candidate.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Newark, February 22, 1868—1y

To the Voters of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—Encouraged by many friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of New Castle county, pledging myself to abide by the nomination of the Democratic party, and give my hearty support to the successful candidate.

JACOB RICHARDSON.

Wilmington, February 22, 1868—1y

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of

DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del.,

respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly educated gold plates can have them exchanged for the best.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand.

Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

H. Richmond Chamberlain,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Main Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.

January 18—1y

POUDRETTE.

EIGHTEEN YEARS FAIR TRIAL!

THERE is no better Manure in the market for all kinds of Crops, than our, at 1 cent per bushel, or \$26 per ton, delivered at Baltimore and Steamboat Depots, in Philadelphia. Manufactury—Gray's Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia; Peerson's Farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury Railroad.

DEALERS.—FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO. 4th and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Good Agricultural Importers, Dealers generally. Office—No. 120 Library street, back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Liberal Discount to Dealers.

March 14, 2-m

BENJAMIN F. MAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

STATIONERY of all kinds. Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Sachets, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmanteaus, Sagar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore. Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore. Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.

Hon. Hiriam McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county. Hon. Alexander Evans, of Kent. Col. George W. Wilkins, of Dorchester. Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of Worcester. Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany. John V. L. Enday, Esq., of Washington. Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll. Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's. Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert. H. Vandorder, Esq., Middletown, Delaware. January 4, 1868—1y

DR. MUSGROVE,
DENTIST,
ELKTON, MARYLAND,

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Tooth Extracted without Pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS; or by the latest improvement—the SPRAY PRODUCER, formed by Rigolone or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be excavated preparatory to filling. Also for painless removal of the Dental Pellet, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S. Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y

DRY GOODS.

L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the traveling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicer brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with a judicious selection of articles and moderate charges, will be held assured, secure to him a continuous of the liberal patronage of the public.

JOHNS HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stable, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms.

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas & Coburgs, both BLACK and COLORED.

Table and Shirting Linens, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

307 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.

January 25—1y

TO THE READERS

OF The Middletown Transcript.

A WELL-KNOWN wit once said: "Clothes do not make the man, but they do very much to make him look respectable after he is made. Men are always apt to judge others by their external appearance, and just so, for neatness of person is just as much the characteristic of a gentleman as a high sense of honor or unquestionable veracity; in this view, therefore, it behoves every man to provide good clothing but to have it made in the most elegant and fashionable shape, and we know of no establishment in town which better insures these desirable qualities than WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,

Main Street, Middletown, Del.

N. B.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept constantly on hand and made to order.

will be promptly attended to, at moderate rates.

Printing done in Gold, Bronze, and all kinds of FANCY COLORS.

BEND YOUR ORDERS TO

The Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Jan 25—1y

LEND ME YOUR COUNTENANCE.

If you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

JOHN J. HORNING'S,

ONE DOOR WEST OF ROBERT'S STOVE

AND TIN HOUSE.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Ferrotype to the life-size Photograph. All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or should embrace this opportunity and call on me.

A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames or large size Pictures.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—1y

J. M. HORNING.

The Excisor Stump Extractor,

MANUFACTURED BY

AVIS & THOMPSON,

PENN'S GROVE, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

THIS Machine, as the name indicates, is equal,

and in many respects surpasses all others now in use.

1st. Is equal in power.

2d. Superior in portability; can be moved easily by one or two men from one stump to another.

3d. Simple in its simplicity; can be made by any Farmer, Barber, Blacksmith, &c.

4th. Superior in quick action: can take up more stumps in one day than any other puller will ever do.

5th. Lower in price; they are sold so low that any person having stamps can afford one.

Price, made a substantial manner, \$20.

Individual rights \$6. All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or railroad free of charge.

January 7—1y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

H. Richmond Chamberlain,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Main Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.

January 18—1y

POUDRETTE.

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